J. Tannehill, Esq

Vol. 12. THE No. 602.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, March 17, 1798.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, with the usual allowance, said by judges to be of the first quality, situate on the waters of Wheeling creek, in Rich Hill township, Green county, three miles from Ryerson's mills, and six from the Ridge Meeting House. An indisputable title will be made, and the purchaser by paying a third of the purchase money in hand, may have his own time for the remainder by paying interest therefor. John Craig, Esq. will shew the land, who lives within a mile thereof.—For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, in Pittsburgh.

MICHL. M. MONAHON.

March 1, 1798.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Turtle creek, Versailles township, Allegheny county, in November last, a red STEER, with a white face and white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

February 10, 1798.

SALE OF THE LOTS IN THE TOWN OF

HENDERSON,

On the OHIO River, eight miles below the Mouth of Green River, at the place commonly known by the name of the RED BANKS,

WILL take place on the premises on the last MONDAY in APRIL next. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and a reasonable credit will be given for the residue.

The plan of the town contains two hundred and sixty four Lots, of one acre each, lying in squares of four lots; each lot fronting two streets—Twelve acres in the centre of the town are appropriated to public uses. The street fronting on the Ohio is 200 feet in width; and each other street 100. The whole of the town plan is surrounded by a street of one hundred feet in width, adjoining which are thirty two out lots of 10 acres each.

The purchaser of a town lot is to build a framed, hewed, or sawed log house, 16 feet square at least, with a dirt, stone or brick chimney, and plank floor, or shall reside on the lot by himself, or his representative, for the space of three years ensuing. The time of residence to commence within one year after the time of purchase.

The purchaser of an out lot is to improve the same, either by building or inhabiting in the manner prescribed for in lots, or by tending a least one half of it in some crop for the term of three years.

The high situation of this town, the beautiful manner in which it is laid out, combined with the fertility of the soil the circumjacent country, the navigation of the Ohio, and its neighbourhood to the best salt lick which hath yet been tried in Kentucky, must make it very advantageous to those who may chuse to reside there, or purchase and build on speculation.

A plan of the town, and every particular necessary for further information, will be shewn by the agent, who will attend on the premises at the time of sale,

SAMUEL HOPKINS, agent for
Richard Henderson & Co.

THE subscribers have for sale a considerable quantity of very VALUABLE LANDS. Lying within the grant of Richard Henderson and Company, at the mouth of Green river, which grant containing near 200,000 acres, has lately been surveyed and divided among the proprietors. The quality, the situation, and the certainty of the title of these lands, render them highly valuable. They will be sold in any quantities which may suit the convenience of purchasers, and at any time after the end of April next, when the Subscribers will attend at the Red Banks.

SAMUEL HOPKINS,
HENY. PURVIANCE.

December 15, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the

Subscriber in Beaver township, a Mare colt, two years old this Spring, bright sorrel, with a blaze in her face, some white hairs in her side, heavy main and tail. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JONATHAN GRANT.

February 16, 1798.

THE Subscriber intending to set out for Kentucky in a few days, requests those indebted to him to close their accounts, and those to whom he is indebted to apply for payment.

J. BIRNEY.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1798.

Will be rented,

And possession given the latter end of next month.

A *Tavern at present occupied by the subscriber, on the bank of Monongahela. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.*

HUGH CRAWFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1798.

THE partnership of John Cunningham & John Killen, trading under the firm of John Killen & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to the subscriber (or his assistat Alex. Edwards) on or before the first day of March next, otherwise the most effectual means will be used for their recovery.

The subscriber continues to do business as usual, at his store in Market street three doors from the corner of Fourth street.

JOHN CUNNINGHM.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1797.

For Sale by Public Vendue,

ON the 11th of April next, at MIDDLE TOWN, on the Ohio river, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, a number of IN Lots & OUT Lots, in said Town; the OUT Lots contain three acres each, and IN Lots, one quarter of an acre.—The situation of this Town is pleasant and the land of the best quality. The term of sale will be made known, at the time.

ADAM PATTERSON.

Middle-Town, March 7, 1798

Cathcart, Campbell and Co.

TOBACCONISTS.

INTEND commencing the above business the latter end of next summer, at this place, and will be ready to take in leaf Tobacco in November next. For all Tobacco in the leaf by the hogshead or smaller quantity; the highest price will be given.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1798.

Thirty Dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 24th instant, an apprentice lad, named Jacob Hager, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a striped coating round jacket and overalls, a number of other cloaths not known. Whoever will take up the above

RUNAWAY,

and delivers him to me shall have above reward, with reasonable charges.

JACOB BELTZHOVER.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1798.

THE COLT

A

RISING three years old, will cover twenty mares only, the ensuing season, at MORGANZA, Forks of Chartiers, Washington county, Pennsylvania, at Twenty Dollars each, and 3/9 per week pasturage.

Next summer A will be sent back to Prospect in New Jersey, where he was bred; and where his pedigree is well known.

The first applicants in person, or by post, to the Canonsburgh post office, or otherwise addressed to the subscriber, shall have the preference.

A is of the first race blood in England; a silver bay, with black mane, tail, legs, and hoofs, and beautiful blaze—He is 15 hands high and upwards, and his figure and action perfect. His pedigree duly authenticated, shall be given to those who send mares to him, and certificates of his having covered them.

B, or

Bold Hunter,

Is to be let for the Season, to stand either at Pittsburgh, Washington or Canonsburgh, or at any other good place. A certain sum will be accepted in payment for the whole season, or a share of his earnings, as may be agreed on.

Bold Hunter is of the true, midland coach breed of England; coal black and blaze; 5 years old, 16 hands high

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, February 5, 1798.

David Wallace,

At his Store next door to the corner of Market and Front streets, lately occupied by William Wusthoff and Co. has just received and is now opening for sale a neat assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE and refine broadcloths
Cassimers and cassinets
Marseilles and other fancy waistcoating
Velvets, thicksetts and cords
India nankeens and clouded ditto
Seven-eighth and yard wide Irish linens and checks
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and silk and cotton stockings
Worsted and cotton ditto
India muslins
4 4, 5 4 and 6-4 book and jaconet muslin
Tamboured and plain ditto
Bandano and other silk handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's wrought muslin ditto
Linen and muslin pocket ditto
Cottons, calicoes and chintzes, a great variety
Ribbons, silk, twist, thread, &c. &c.

Also, an assortment of Glass and Queens Ware—all of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1798

Benjamin Sell's Horse.

IF Benjamin Sell, fo Kentucky, who left a chesnut gelding in the care of the subscriber, some time in October last, and promised to take him away in three or four weeks, does not send for said horse before the second day of April next, he will be sold at public vendue to pay the charges that may have accrued.

JOSEPH BYERLY.

North Huntingdon township,
Westmoreland county,
February 22, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 21.

LAST night we received the Paris Journals to the 18th instant, they are chiefly filled with the fetes and rejoicing complimentary to Buonaparte on his arrival at Paris—The dinners and ball given by the Directory, the Minister, the members of the Legislative Body, &c. are very numerous—and the sentiments expressed at them are full of exultation in the victories gained over the enemies of the republic, in the continental peace, and of vengeance against the English government. Preparations for attacking this country, and every opportunity is seized by the Directory to inflame the resentment of France.

An unfounded report has been circulated in Paris of an attempt to poison Buonaparte and some of the members of Directory.

Mentz is to be surrendered to the French on the 31st instant, and the Emperor is to take possession of Venice the same day.

But the most important article is the letter from the King of Prussia to the French Republic. In this letter is contained sentiments of peace and amity towards France. His majesty shews himself a wise King. He is not to be seduced from his duty to his subjects by the delusive promises of any English minister, nor the tempting offers of English gold. The whole continent of Europe is now at peace, and we believe it out of Mr. Pitt's power to disturb its repose—England alone has to dread the ravages of War.

December 22.

A letter from Petersburgh of the 25th ult. acquaints us with the arrival of the Prince of Conde in that city, and states that the Duke de Biogrio, who has been appointed field marshall general in the Russian service, is likewise shortly expected there.

We learn by a private letter from Hamburgh, of the 12th instant, "That Mr. Scultz, the Prussian minister, has officially notified to the Senate of that city, in the name of the new King, that his Majesty would continue effectually to protect the line of neutrality, and would moreover employ his good offices at Rastadt, to effect whatever might tend to the advantage of the Hanse Towns.

December 23.

On Saturday last, Mr. Peter Finetry, printer of a Dublin newspaper, called the Press, having been convicted of publishing a libel in said paper, stating, that "William Orr, convicted at the last assizes, at Carrickfergus, for administering an illegal oath to be of a seditious society, had been convicted by the perjury of witnesses bribed by government, and that notwithstanding various motives which should have induced government to pardon him, he had been murdered by putting the sentance of the law into execution," received sentance to be imprisoned two years, pilloried once, fined 20l. and to give security for his good behavior for seven years.

January 2.

By the last conveyance from Germany, a very important state paper was received thro' a very authentic, though not an official channel. It purports to be the basis of the peace to be concluded between France and the empire at Rastadt, containing the chief articles agreed upon at Campo Formio, which are to be ratified at the Congress. The Voucher of its authenticity is the celebrated professor Busch, by whom it is stated to have been framed, under the orders of the Directory.—By this interesting paper it will be seen, that the King of Great Britain and the Duke of York are to be dispossessed of their continental dominions, and that the French Republic, and the Great German Potentates mean to dismember and partition out at their will the territories of the little states and principalities—France is to have the Rhine for its boundary, and is to obtain, besides the possession of Ehrenbreitstein, and some other important fortresses on the right bank of the river; & the whole of the Ecclesiastical States are to be secularized. The subordinate dispositions of this gigantic plan afford a provision for most of the petty princes, and even the ci-devant Stadtholder is not forgotten; the Elector of Hanover, and the Ecclesiastical Princes only, seem to be threatened with the entire loss of their possessions.—The conquered territories to be ceded to France, will be divided into eight departments, to be entitled, du Mont Tonnere, du Mozelle et Rin, du Hansruck, de Saar et Mozelle, de Mozelle et Rhine, de l'Eyfel, de la Roer, & de Roer et Meuse. The whole plan is said to have the full sanction of his imperial majesty; and from the retreat of the Austrian troops from the Rhine, and the entry of the French into the towns which they abandon, it appears to be rapidly approaching towards its accomplishment.

The present situation of affairs in the French metropolis is said to be such, that immediate and important changes are inevitable; each of the hostile factions crowd Paris with their partizans, and under pretext of augmenting the levies in the western provinces, draw from the frontiers, towards the capital, such corps as they consider affected to their respective interest.—The army in general is devoted to Barras and his colleagues. Reubel and his sanguinary associate have a decided majority in the citizens of Paris, so great indeed, that Buonaparte, from considerations to his personal safety, was prevented from appearing in the public streets.

January 4.

WE this morning received the Paris Journals up to the 31st ult. (December) inclusive. We have made such extracts from them as our room and our time would admit; and by these extracts our readers will observe that strenuous preparations are making for the invasion of England, for the accomplishment of which the secretaries and clerks in the public offices have, among many others, come forward with patriotic donations.

Paris, 11 Nivose, Dec. 31.

The Dey of Tunis has liberated without ransom, eighteen Frenchmen, in return for an act of kindness on the part of General Buonaparte, who some time ago liberated and sent to Tunis eight Turks shipwrecked on the coast of Leghorn. On this occasion Buonaporte has addressed a letter to the Directory, by whom the letter written on this occasion by the Dey of Tunis has been also published.

The blacksmiths employed in the naval arsenals have just given a new proof of their attachment to Republican institutions, and have at the same time shewn how anxious they are to contribute towards the speedy execution of the descent on England, by declaring that they will allow themselves no repose on the Decadis.

The clerks employed under the minister of justice, have directed a letter to the Directory, accompanied by a civic collection, to

go towards the expence of the descent on England, and a tender of their services to march against England.

The persons employed in the internal administration of the Directorial palace, have addressed a letter to the directory, in which after pouring forth many invectives against the English government, they state as follows —"The secretary, clerks, and others employed in the general secretaryship (Secretarial) of the executive directory, the persons employed in the internal administration of the Directorial palace, detained at their posts, regret that they can not share in the labours of their brave brethern in arms; but wishing to concur, at least, in the means calculated to ensure their success and the triumph of the repuolic, they have just closed the subscription they opened on the first of this month (December 20) which has produced the sum of 2,500 livres. They place in your hands, citizens directors, this patriotic offering, to be employed in preparations making for the punishment of the tyrants of the seas."

A letter from Brussels contains the following statement: "In consequence of the movementes which have recently taken place both among the Austrian troops who have successively evacuated their positions, and retreated to Bohemia and Austria, and the republican troops, the two most formidable bulwarks of the German empire, are now in the hands of the French."

M. Ochs, envoy from the canton of Basle has been presented to the directory, and was present at the public entertainments recently given by the constituted authorities on occasion of the peace with Germany. The report of a dispute between France and the above cantons is therefore erroneous.

The Directory has received satisfactory advices relative to the present situation of St. Domingo, where extraordinary efforts were to be made when the accounts came away to expel the British troops. Tranquillity had been restored in the southern part of the island.

A message from the executive directory to Councils, states, that "the Cabinet of St. James has determined to withdraw, from the 10th of January, the usual subsistence, from 22,000 French Republicans confined in England, who are, contrary to the rights of nations, detained in dungeons." It purposes to raise contribution for their support; the amount of which is stated at one million a month. It concludes in the following manner; Citizen Representatives, every class of society, every citizen anticipates the plan, which you have in view, to settle the National Loan, which is to assist the conquerors of Arcole, Neuwied, Kehl, Fleurus, and Lody, to carry back into the walls of St. James all evils, with which the British Cabinet has desolated the world. The eagerness with which the mode of the loan is universally expected, and even anticipated by previous subscription, is for the Directory a certain pledge of the zeal and punctuality with which the contribution for the prisoners will be paid. The government of Great Britain lately imagined that public spirit was annihilated in France—They were mistaken—The national spirit only slumbered. When it awakes, it must be terrible to the tyrants of the seas.

(Signed)

BARRAS, President.
LAGARDE, Sec'ry.

PRUSSIA and FRANCE.

Executive Directory.

Frederick William the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, margrave of Bradenburgh, anti-chamberlain, and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c, to the French Republic, and in her name to the citizens who compose the Executive Directory.

Great and dear Friends

Providence having disposed of the days of the king, my father, who departed this life the 16th of this month, and being called to the throne of my ancestors, I hasten to announce you this double event; persuaded that you will take part in the loss I have sustained, and that you will intereft yourselves in my advancement to the rule over the Prussian states. I shall take the greatest care to cultivate and cement the harmony which I find so happily established between the two nations; and upon this I pray to God to keep you, great and dear friends, in his holy care.

Your good friend,
FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Berlin, 17th Nov. 1797.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.

We have just received information that 20,000 imperial troops took possession of the city of Venice on the 9th instant.

UPPER RHINE, Dec. 16.

In the Swiss countries bordering on Italy, the revolutionary spirit is still spreading. In the canton of Appenzel, a great fermentation exists. The reformed protestants, who make two thirds of the inhabitants, have nominated a committee of fifty members to revise and adopt the necessary changes in the existing laws. The great council of the canton is to give an account of their administration once a year. The sitting of this committee has hitherto been stormy in the extreme, & there has been some disturbance in the country places.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

They have constructed in the ports of Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend, gun boats of a new invention, of which, plans have been sent to the builders by the minister of marine. These boats will carry peices of 36 pounds.

Letters from the Hague state, that an extraordinary movement against the government is apprehended in Holland, forces of which is placed in Amsterdam. They even go so far as to mention the names of the chiefs.

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American Intelligence.

BOSTON, February 17.

Captain Cook from Province town (Cape Cod) informs, that a person who calls himself Gridley, was apprehended, (by a variety of circumstances appearing against him) as being concerned in an attrocious business, of which the following are particulars, as related. A Mr. Baker with his son, were proceeding into the country for the purpose of purchasing a farm. They had mustered together about 1500 dollars—and got nearly as far as Rochester, when, on stopping at a tavern on the close of day, with intent to pass the night, they remarked three men who behaved in an extraordinary manner. They were alarmed and urged the landlord to compell them to depart; but he replied, that from the nature of his business he was necessitated to entertain such as made application. The farmer and his son then concluded to go to the next public house, which was about 12 miles distance.—They arrived but a few minutes at this second place of entertainment, when the three suspicious persons entered. This increased the fears of the honest yeoman, he made the same request of this innholder, as to the former, and had much the same reply, adding however, that he also suspected the men had bad intentions, offered the travellers a room to themselves, and the use of two pistols and a cutlas, which was accepted; and the family soon after retired to rest. The farmer did not sleep. About midnight a knocking was heard at the chamber door. The farmer demanded what was wanted. It was said that a saddle was left in the room, which it was necessary to have immediately. There was no saddle in the room, and the persons at the door were denied entrance. Immediately the door was burst open, and the three villains appeared at the threshold. The farmer instantly fired and shot one. The remaining two continued to advance, when the second pistol was discharged and another of the rascals fell, the same moment struck the other a severe blow on the forehead—and he retreated with precipitation, and for that time escaped—On looking into the other rooms of the house, it was discovered that the villains had murdered the landlord, previous to attacking chamber which held the spirited countryman, and his son. To this effect is the account we have heard.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) Jan. 31.

Under the New-York head of the 10th instant, is published, "A true and surprizing account of the apparition or ghost of a woman that has appeared several nights past in the New Gaol (in the fields) to the great terror and affright of the prisoners—many of whom are ready to confirm the truth of it on oath." The story is well told—and to give it the appearance of truth, the names of several reputable prisoners, [debtors] are introduced, who describe the ghost as dressed in a white flowing robe, tinged with blood on the left side, and a turban on her head, of a pleasing countenance but much dejected—followed and encircled by a radiant light, and sometime preceded by a globe of fire. The recital is frightful in the extreme—calculated to make

"Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful Porcupine."

I WONDER WHAT IT MEANS, has been vociferated by a thousand tongues: The fact is, a young married women, whose husband was confined for debt, despairing of other means (the creditor being uncharitable and stuborn) conjured up the ghost; and trusting the secret to a confidential Printer, the account was printed before it was lisped abroad, and immediately put into the hawkers hands for sale—the project succeeded—business was suspended—The multitude flocked about the Gaol. And here again the hawkers were at their posts, vending their bills of the appearance and performances of the ghost. The debtor's wife having in a short time, raised a sufficient sum to satisfy his creditors, and to gladden his heart with a nourishing repast—Miss Puss WAS LET OUT OF THE BAG, and the abathed multitude returned, one to his stall, and another to his merchandize.

NEWPORT, February 13.

The intention of the legislature of this State, at their late session, was almost exclusively occupied in completing the revision of the laws, which after a laborious and extensive discussion has been ultimately effected, and the citizens of this state may at length congratulate themselves upon being in possession of a code of laws, reduced to one comprehensive and uniform system.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

Could Europe be restored to peace, there would not be a country on earth that would offer greater encouragement to honest traders of capital and enterprize than America.—There is scarcely a river of any magnitude which does not command the trade of extensive and rich settlements, whose inhabitants are rapidly multiplying in numbers, extending their means of enjoyment, and increasing their wealth. In this ratio ought, and undoubtedly would be, the encouragement given to the fair trader, did not the foolish wars which desolate the old world spread confusion in every direction. But commerce has become so extremely precarious, owing to a continued system of depredation and robbery, that not only all the old trading towns are compelled to restrain themselves within very circumscribed limits, but new commercial settlements must submit to see their alluring advantages in a great measure unnoticed.—But when the blest epocha of peace shall revisit the world, trade must revive, and with it the spirits of the suffering merchant. Enterprising characters will trace out many new channels which will equally tend to individual aggrandizement and national respectability.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 15.

Mr. Vanhorne presented a petition from Bucks county, praying a law against vice & immorality.

Mr. Eyerly presented a petition from the Trustees of Union Academy in Northampton, praying a grant 5000 dollars for that institution.

Several other petitions were read.

Mr. Snyder reported on the law for regulating hawkers and pedlars.

Mr. Eyerly read a bill in his place to authorise the commissioners of Northampton county to assess all unseated lands in the said county for the purpose of repairing the public highways.

The report of the committee for two new election districts in the county of Montgomery was taken up for a second reading which was agreed.

The bill supplementary to the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to afford relief to Pittsburgh Academy was read a second time.

Adjourned.

February 16.

Mr. Worrel presented a petition from John Knowles, stating that he was a justice of peace during the late war, and was taken prisoner, that he sustained considerable damage, and praying relief, which was read and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Gurney presented a petition from Mr. Campbell, register of wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, stating that he had rendered services for which he received no compensation, and praying relief, which was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Power presented three petitions signed by a number of the citizens of Cumberland county, praying the aid of the legislature to improve a road, which was read and referred.

Mr. White presented a petition from some of the citizens of Lycoming county, praying the removal of the present seat of Justice.

Mr. Kelly reported in favor of the petition of John Parker for printing by subscription the Journals of Congress since the year 1775.

Mr. Gurney reported against the petition of Joseph Paxton.

Mr. Kennedy reported a bill to authorise Federick Speck to erect a wing dam on Connodogwynet creek in the county of Cumberland.

Mr. Bonnet made report in favour of the petition of the citizens of Franklin county praying leave to raise by lottery, a certain sum to repair a road between Strasburgh and Fannunsburgh.

Mr. Bonnet reported a bill for a new district in Sommerset county.

Mr. Stairbird reported a bill for the endowment of Union Academy in the county of Northampton.

Dr. Leib made report in favour of a grant to the School near the rising sun tavern on the Germantown road.

Mr. Boileau reported a bill for two new election districts in the county of Montgomery.

Mr. Whitehill reported a bill for the relief of Edmund Mills.

Dr. Leib called for the second reading of the report on the petition of Boiren and Madam, which was adopted and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

The bill for the relief of Pittsburgh Academy again recurred; an additional section offered by Dr. Leib for the distribution of 1000 dollars to each county for every representative, to extend education to every part of the state, came under discussion. Mr. Evans moved for a reference was agreed to by a small majority.

An additional section was moved by Dr. Leib to grant 600 dollars to the school at the Rising Sun tavern; to prevent a question being taken up on this section the previous question was carried, those who were exclusive friends of Pittsburgh Academy, voted against the main question upon the section being put. The bill was agreed to & ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

January 17.

Mr. Watson presented a petition from Bucks county, praying that provision may be made for the inspection of rye flour and corn meal, which was read and referred.

Mr. Findley reported a bill to annex part of Bedford county to the county of Franklin.

Mr. Worrell reported a bill declaring Frankfort and Tacony creeks public highways.

Dr. Preston presented a bill supplementary to the act for the regulation of apprentices.

Dr. Preston reported a bill to complete the title of of Phillip Thomas to a tract of land on the west side of French creek.

The bill for the relief of Pittsburgh Academy was read a third time and passed.

Dr. Leib called up the report of the committee on the petition of the Trustees of the School near the Rising Sun Tavern, which was read, adopted, and the committee who introduced the report were appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Frailey called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to make provision for the appointment of a state treasurer, in case of death or resignation, during the recess of the legislature, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to increase the fees of the inspector of staves and heading, Mr. Kelly in the chair, the bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

Pittsburgh, March 17.

Monday last arrived here from Philadelphia, the celebrated Indian Chief LITTLE TURTLE—in a few days he will leave this place on his return to his nation. It is with pleasure we mention, that he his highly gratified with the reception he met with from the President of the United States, and the attention that has been paid him by every class of citizens.

The Little Turtle is not only the most influencial character in the nation to which he belongs, but he is looked up to by a number of the neighbouring nations—all his influence and authority will now be directed to preserve peace with the United States, and have the treaty concluded at Greenville with General Wayne, carried into effect in the most particular manner. He is certainly a great acquisition to the interest of the United States among the Indian nations.

By a report made to the President of the United States by the Secretary of State, & published by order of the House of Representatives, it appears—that the cases of fifty-seven vessels, referred to sir William Scott, the king's advocate general, and Dr. John Nicholl the advocate retained on the part of the United States, had been determined by those gentlemen, advantegiously to the claimants. The sums awarded were paid on the twenty-eighth of last July, and amounted to

Nett. 137,418: 1:11 ſterling. The report further ſtates that of 15 caſes in which on the 29th July laſt (the date of the lateſt communication upon the ſubject) reſtitution had been decreed by the board of commiſſioners appointed to carry into effect the 7th article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation with Great Britain, eleven had been paid amounting to L.21,744: 10: 4 1 2 ſterling: So that the whole amount paid is L59,162: 12: 3 1-4.—The Secretary concludes his letter in the following words:—"It is proper to add, that in a letter from the American Commiſſioners, dated the 29th July, 1797, they intimate, that, "except ſome more caſes of capture, under the orders 1795, for taking veſſels loaded with proviſions, there is very little proſpect of any other being in a ſtate to come before the commiſſioners, till the term of eighteen months, from the commencement of their buſineſs ſhall have expired. Every cauſe, in which the parties were furniſhed for the neceſſary evidence, had been decided; and they truſted, that almoſt every principle of importance, or liable to conteſt, had been ſettled and determined, until the queſtion ſhould be agitated, if any ever ſhould be made, of their right to judge on caſes not decided by the commiſſioners of appeal, after the ſaid term of eighteen months have elapſed."

Hiſtorical deſcription of the Wall which ſeparated Tartary from China, &c. from "Lord Macartney's embaſſy to China."

THE wall that ſeparates China from Tartary is the moſt ſtupendous work ever produced by man. In the vicinity are cantonments for an army of conſiderable magnitude, at the extremity of which is a maſſy gate-way of ſtone, defended by three iron doors which guarded the paſs between countries formerly diſtinct. This wall, the pride of human labour, is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 1200 miles in length: its height varies according to the ſurface. Where one of us contrived to get to the top, it was 30 feet high, and about 24 broad. The foundation is laid on large ſquare ſtones; the ſuperſtructure is brick, the centre is a kind of mortar covered with flag ſtone. A parapet of no ordinary ſtrength, runs on each ſide of an embattled wall.

If we conſider that this immenſe fabric croſſes the wideſt rivers, on arches of proportionate ſize, or in the ſame form connects mountains together, occaſionally aſcending the higheſt hills, or deſcending the deepeſt vales, the moſt active power of imagination will be required to realize this effort of man. In every ſituation, however, the paſſage along it is eaſy and uninterrupted; and it ſerves as a military way from one extremity of the empire to the other. At proper intervals there are ſtrong towers placed, whence ſignals are repeated, and any alarm may be communicated to the moſt diſtant parts by the telegraphe.

But man and all his works are doomed to decay. Time has already laid its waſting hand on this celebrated monument of labour; and as it is now no longer neceſſary for ſecurity or defence, ſince the nations on both ſides acknowledge one ſovereign, it is more than probable that future travellers in ſome remote age—for it will exiſt for ages ſtill—may deſcribe its ruins, and pauſe while they contemplate the inſtability of ſublunary grandeur. Indeed, in ſome places, fragments have already tumbled down, and others menace the plains they once defended.

* From the beſt accounts we could receive, this wall has been built full 200 years; nor can its traces be removed but with the conſummation of all things.

About ſeven miles from the great wall there is a mountain, which exhibits an additional proof of the indefatigable labours of the Chineſe in works of public utility. A road 30 feet wide is cut through the ſolid rock; and to leſſen the declivity, it is ſunk no leſs than 100 feet from the ſummit of the mountain. Yet ſtill the aſcent has a tremendous appearance; and without this vaſt labour it could not have been ſurmounted by man.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

Bartholomew Caſa affirms, that the Spaniards in America deſtroyed in about 45 years, ten millions of human ſouls! and this with a view of converting theſe unfortunate men to Chriſtianity. There it a ſtory recorded of an Indian, who, being tied to the ſtake, a Franciſcan Friar perſuaded him to turn Chriſtian, and then he would go to heaven. The Indian aſked him, whether there were any Spaniards in heaven. "Certainly," the Friar anſwered, "it was full of them." "Then," the laſt words of the dying Indians were, "I had rather go to hell than have any more of their company!"

From the Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.

COMMON SENSE, IN DISHABILLE.

HE IS A GENIUS.

ALMOST every parent will ſay of his ſon, "He is a genius." Why? Becauſe, from a very natural and innocent prejudice, he believes he is an extraordinary boy. If geniuſes met with ſufficient encouragement, and your ſon happened to be one of theſe rare birds, it might be well to aſſiſt him in his flights. If he is not, never lead him into a fatal error. I ſeldom ſpent an evening at my neighbour Meanwells', but he employs one half of his time in praiſing the uncommon talants of his darling Sammy. He is called upon to ſpeak a number of declamations, he has learned at ſchool: his oratory has juſt as much merit as the parrot's. His writing and ciphering books are ſhown, as prodigies of improvement; they prove that he has had an inattentive maſter, and is a very careleſs ſcholar. The fond father believes him to be a natural poet: true he is fond of reading ballads, has been taught to repeat a number of hymns by heart, and like moſt children, is fond of tinkling of rhyme. He has proceeded ſo far at to compoſe a few couplets, that would be a ſufficient antidote to the poetic mania. His little tricks are related as the marks of ſagacity, or flights of genius.—I am tired of hearing of them. He is neither more nor leſs than other boys; and his father is like many other men. 'Tis a pity a lad ſhould be made a fool, becauſe he happens to be thought a genius. How often is a lad ſent to college, becauſe he is unfortunately miſtaken for an uncommon youth? A father, who has not ſpare dollars enough to bring up his ſon at college, would do well never to force him from the beaten track of "honeſt induſtry;" it has peace and plenty on the right hand and on the left. A good common education and the habit of induſtry are worth more to a young man, than the dear bought and ill merited A. M.—Many may flutter on the artificial wings of genius; but few can ſoar above their fellow creatures. A real genius is a very rare thing; not to be ſeen in every family, except by the eye of dotage or ignorance. If a boy, from the production of his leiſure hours, that his mates devote to play, can produce a maſterly ſpecimen of mechanical genius, encourage his exertions, and let him follow the bent of his mind. If he diſcover an early propenſity to ſtudy, will be induſtrious in the field, and forfeit the paſt times of youth for the entertainment of his books, becomes maſter of his Pike, and a proficient in philoſophy, and hiſtory, let him drink his fill at the Pierian ſpring—he will be a ſcholar. But if he is diſtinguiſhed for nothing but his flights of fancy, love of poetry, novels, and plays; tie him to the tail of the plough, rather than ſend him to college. Fancy, without judgment, is a fine ſhip without a rudder; it had better lie at anchor in a ſafe harbour, than be ſet a drift on the ocean. And genius, without application and economy, is a mere ignus fatuus; while it promiſes to guide the bewildered object to the temple of fame, it leads to the vale of oblivion.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

The following is a well authenticated account of a circumſtance which occurred at Monſon in America.

Lieutenant Joſeph Shaw, who with ſeveral friends was hunting, poſted himſelf on the top of a very high mountain, for the purpoſe of way-laying a fox, which he expected, as the hounds were then in the woods, and at no great diſtance. He had not waited long before the fox came in view, on a crag of the rock, ſome diſtance below him; he fired and the fox dropped from the rock on which he ſtood, and fell directly out of ſight down the mountain. The ſnow was exceeding hard & ſmooth, occaſioned by a conſiderable rain which had fallen a few days before, and afterwards froze very hard. A conſiderable quantity of water had made its way under the ſnow, a few feet from the verge of the precipice, and there frozen to a ſmooth ſolid ice, which added to the hideouſneſs of the place; a light ſnow which was then falling, made it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh between the encruſted ſnow and the ice: Thus circumſtanced, Mr. Shaw ventered to the extremity of the ledge to ſee what had become of his fox—when he had got within a few feet of the ſummit of the rock, he ſlepped upon the ice, and his feet ſlipping up, he fell inſtantaniously down the precipice.

A line drawn from the place where he ſlipped off the rock, to where he firſt ſtruck, which was on another rock, meaſured fifty-two feet and an half; he then fell fifty-ſeven feet and a half further before he ſtruck again, from thence he ſlid twenty-five feet and ſeven inches to the verge of another ledge, or bench of the mountain, where he providentially ſtopped, by catching hold of a ſmall pine buſh, not larger than a man's finger. When he ſtopped, he lay with his head ſo far over the rock that he could look down the ledge, where if he had fallen again, he muſt have deſcended ſeventy or eighty feet further and probably have dashed in pieces. As ſoon as he was able to call for help, and two young men who were hunting, and were at the foot of the mountain, though they exerted themſelves to the utmoſt of their power for his aſſiſtance, could not by any means get within ſeveral hundred feet of him. After ſome time had elapſed, his brother, Mr. James Shaw, hearing him call for help, though at a diſtance of near a mile, came to his aſſiſtance,—after two hours incredible toil, he at length got within five and twenty or thirty feet of him, and found it impoſſible to proceed any higher.

Mr. Shaw finding no way to be aſſiſted found it neceſſary to extricate himſelf from his deplorable ſituation—he therefore, not without great danger, found means to get into his hand a ſmall dry ſtick, the end of which he ſharpened with his knife, and then by cutting holes into the ſnow and ice, drew himſelf on his belly to his brother.

Though the two brothers were now together, they found it very difficult to get off the mountain, which however they effected in about four hours—and notwithſtanding Mr. Shaw had fallen ſo far, and was much bruiſed, yet he walked home to his own houſe, and is now perfectly recovered.

William Davis,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS removed his Shop to Market ſtreet, where he carries on the above buſineſs as uſual. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favours—He has on hand an excellent aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Boots and Shoes of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up and finiſhed in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders and pay a prompt attention to them.

* * * Wanted three Journeymen to the above buſineſs, to whom the higheſt wages and beſt employment will be given.

Pittſburgh, March 15, 1797.

The Partnerſhip of

John and James Poultney,

Ironmongers, of Philadelphia, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, therefore, all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, whoſe accounts are due, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN POULTNEY.
JAMES POULTNEY.

January 1ſt, 1798.

THE ſubſcribers have juſt received and are now opening in the houſe formerly occupied by J. and R. Brotherton, corner of Fourth and Market-ſtreets, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce.

JOSEPH MAHON,
JAMES SHARP.

Pittſburgh, March 14, 1798

The Famous Horſe

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares the enſuing at the ſubſcribers ſtable in Pitt townſhip, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, the oats to be brought with the mare at her firſt coming. Grain will be taken in payment at the market price, if delivered by the firſt day of October next. Dragon is a beautiful bright bay, 16 hands high, riſing 7 years old, fit for either ſaddle or geers, he is of the Chefter ball breed. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID IRWIN.

March 13, 1798.

N. B The above horſe was advertiſed to ſtand on the Coal Hill by Melcher Beltzhoover

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, March 6.

ALARMING AND IMPORTANT.

We are authoriſed to aſſert that ſeveral Americans have been arreſted and confined in Paris, without any cauſe being aſſigned therefor—among them Mr. Jeſſe Putnam, of Bolton, and Mr. J B Murray of this city. The brother of the miniſter of police informed one of the gentlemen confined, that Americans were not under the protection of the laws.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

The following important meſſage with the documents accompanying it, were received from the Preſident of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The firſt diſpatches from our envoys extraordinary ſince their arrival at Paris, were received at the Secretary of State's office, at a late hour the laſt evening—They are all in a character, which will require ſome days to be decyphered, except the laſt which is dated the 8th of January, 1798, the contents of this letter are of ſo much importance to be immediately made known to Congreſs, and to the public, eſpecially to the mercantile part of our fellow citizens, that I have thought it my duty to communicate them to both Houſes without loſs of time.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, March 5, 1798.

No. 5.

Paris, Jan. 8th, 1798.

Dear Sir,

We embrace an unexpected opportunity to ſend you the "Redacteur" of the 6th inſt. containing the meſſage of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, urging the neceſſity of a law to declare as good prize all neutral ſhips having on board merchandize & commodities, the production of England, or of the Engliſh poſſeſſions, that the Flag, as they term it, may no longer cover the property. And declaring further that the ports of France, except in caſe of diſtreſs, ſhall be ſhut againſt all Neutral ſhips, which, in the courſe of their voyage, ſhall have touched at an Engliſh port. A commiſſion has been appointed to report on the meſſage, and it is expected that a decree will be paſſed in conformity to it.

Nothing new has occurred ſince our laſt, in date of the 24th ultimo. We can only repeat that there exiſts no hopes of our being officially received by this government, or that the object of our miſſion will be in any way accompliſhed.

We have the honor to be with great reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervants,

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.
J. MARSHALL.
E. GERRY.

Timothy Pickering, Eſq.

Referred to the committee on the State of the Union.

The fine ſhip New-Jerſey, Capt. Clay, (owned by Philip Nicklin and Co. of this city) on her homeward bound paſſage from Canton, with a valuable cargo, was captured on the 12th ult. by a French privateer called L'Aberdi, Patot, commander, mounting 14 guns, and ſent for Porto Rico, where ſhe arrived on the 17th.

The above ſhip and cargo we are credibly informed, was inſured here to the amount of two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars.

Captain Clay, his officers and crew, were robbed of every article of their property by the privateerſmen, and otherwiſe treated with the moſt inſulting cruelty.

We find by accounts from different parts of the union, that the birth day of General Waſhington, has been celebrated with unuſual eclat.

A GENUINE ANECDOTE.

DR. BERKELEY, the good biſhop of Cloyne, retained the famous Paſquilino at his palace to teach his children muſic. The biſhop had a concert moſt evenings in the winter at home: and Paſquilino was to have a grand benefit at Cork. One day at dinner, the biſhop ſaid, "Well, Paſquilino, I have got rid of a great many tickets for you among my opulent neighbours." To which the muſician bowing ſaid, "MAY GOD PICKLE YOUR LORDSHIP I PRAY HIM!" The company laughed immoderately; and the poor Italian, all confuſion, ſaid, "Vell! in the grammer that my lord gave me to teach me Engliſh, it is printed—PICKLE, to preſerve, to keep from decay."

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Property, 21ft December, 1797.

PRESENT,

DANIEL BROADHEAD, S. G. } of the Land
JOHN HALL, Secretary. } Office.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G. }

RESOLVED, That the following be the form of the Certificate or Certificates to be produced to the Secretary of the Land Office, before any patent or patents fhall iffue for lands lying north and weft of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, and that the fame be figned by the proper deputy furveyor of the diftrict where the land is, and by the diftrict judge, or two juftices of the peace in the vicinity of faid land, and that the Secretary cauſe the fame form, with this refolution, to be publifhed n the Pittſburgh Gazette.

"We do hereby Certify, fatisfactory proof having been made to us, that
hath made or cauſe to be made an actual fettlement on a tract of land containing acres, lying north and weft of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, fituate, &c. (here deſcribe the land) by clearing, fencing, and cultivating at leaft two acres for every hundred acres contained in the furvey of the faid tract—that he hath erected, or cauſed to be erected, a meſſuage for habitation of man, and refided, or cauſed a family to refide thereon for the fpace of five years next following his firft fettling the fame."

Or, "We do hereby Certify, that
the grantee (or fettler) hath been prevented from making a fettlement on a tract of land containing fituate, &c. conformable to the proviſo contained in the ninth ſection of the act, entitled, 'An act for the ſale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," paſſed the 3d day of April 1792, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, and that he the ſaid
hath perſiſted in his endeavours to make ſuch ſettlement."

(A true copy) 3m.
JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

THE ſubſcriber intending to remove the firſt of April next to his farm on Turtle creek, he will rent the houſe he now lives in, and offers for ſale the following property, to wit. The two ſtory log houſe in Third Street, where Mr. John Crawford now lives, it rents at 25l. a year—alſo, four Lots on Liberty and Seventh ſtreets, they are well encloſed with a paling fence, and in clover and blue graſs—alſo, a few Tracts of Donation and Depreciation Land, and a Tract of unimproved Land in Weſtmoreland county. Indiſputable titles will be given for the above property, and the terms will be reaſonable.

He earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to make payment, and any who have accounts againſt him are requeſted to bring them in that they may be ſettled and paid

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, January 11, 1798.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Raccoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

For Detroit,

The Sloop

RUSSEL,

NOW in the harbour of Preſqu'iſle, to ſail the firſt of April next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to Mr. William Beard, in the town of Erie

December 30, 1797.

Patented Farm for Sale

THE ſubſcriber will ſell a valuable Plantation, containing 320 acres, ſituate about two miles from Pittſburgh, extending nearly a mile on the bank of the Monongahela, and on the great road to Philadelphia. He has mowed for ſeveral years about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and 40 acres more may be eaſily made. The upland is of a ſuperior quality, of which there are 40 acres cleared—the whole well timbered and abounding in excellent ſprings. From its contiguity to Pittſburgh market, and the advantage of water carriage, it will be an object worthy the attention of an induſtrious farmer. About four hundred pounds in caſh will be demanded—the payment of the balance will be made eaſy and convenient to the purchaſer.

SAMUEL SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 26, 1797. tf.

James Anderſon,

ADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER.

HAS removed to Fourth ſtreet, three doors from Market ſtreet, where he continues to make and ſell for Caſh or Country Produce, on the loweſt terms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles of all kinds, together with Saddle Bags, Plow and Waggon Harneſs, Trunks for travelling or packing.

One or two Journeymen, wanted, to whom conſtant employment will be given.

Pittſburgh October 7, 1797.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes and Pot Aſh, for which a liberal price will be given at the Glaſs Works oppoſite Pittſburgh, or the houſe of WILLIAM EICHBAUM, ſaid town. 3m.

Pittſburgh, January 4, 1798.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for all kinds of broken glaſs.

FOR SALE,

At the Store lately occupied by ADAM FUNK.

BEST London ſuperfine broadcloths
Refine ditto
Caſſimers, ſwanſdown and thickſets
Flannels, coating and kerſeys
Book and jaconet muſlins
Fine chintzes, callicoes and ſhawls
Bandano and black ſilk handkerchiefs
Coarſe India muſlin and callicoes
Iriſh linens and checks
Mens' and womens' ſhoes, &c.
Alſo Two Quarter Caſks beſt Sherry wine

Which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, wholeſale and retail, for caſh, beeſwax or good deer ſkins.

tf *JAMES HOGG.*

Pittſburgh, 1ſt month, 18th, 1798.

Wholeſale and retail Store.

The ſubſcriber has juſt received and is now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell on moderate terms by Wholeſale and Retail.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, January 18, 1798.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are required to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence will be given.

To be ſold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Black ſmith ſhop, completely finiſhed, together with a ſhare in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public ſquare in the borough of Pittſburgh. Reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply on the premiſes to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

Pennſylvania Population Company.

At an Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected for the enſuing year, viz.

Preſident.—John Field.
Managers—Theophilus Cazenove,
William Cramond,
Paul Buſti,
Henry Philips,
Samuel Sterett,
James Gibſon.
Treaſurer & Sec'y.—Solomon Marache.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1798. 8t.

RAGS.

THE higheſt PRIC will be given for CLAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS, at the PRINTING-OFFIC.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable patented Tract of Land, ſituate at the mouth of Pine creek, and extending along the eaſtern bank of the Allegheny river nearly one mile, containing 540 acres, with allowance. This tract affords ſome good meadow ground, and excellent upland. There is a choice mill ſeat upon the creek, and abundance of ſaw timber, eſpecially white pine, very convenient. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Pittſburgh.

January 23, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has purchaſed of General Waſhington his Land on the Great Kenhawa, viz. 23216 acres, which he is willing to ſell or leaſe ſo as to make it advantageous to the buyer or leaſer. The land needs no recommendation, as the quality is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the United States. The terms of ſale or leaſe will be made known by applying at Kenhawa Court Houſe or Point Pleaſant, where myſelf or agent will attend.

JAMES WELCH.

February 15, 1788.

Valuable LANDS weſt of the OHIO,

FOR SALE.

FOUR Thouſand Six Hundred acres of Land of the firſt quality, on the Ohio river, in one body, are offered for Sale by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for Robert Troup, Eſq. of the city of New York. The above land is well known by the name of the Weege Townſhip, bounds on the river Ohio between ſix and ſeven miles, and on the waters of M'Mahen's creek and the Weege creek, and there is very good mill ſeats in the townſhip. Alſo, for Sale, Eight Thouſand Three Hundred acres of Land, by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, merchant, in ſeveral tracts.

No.	T.	R.	
1	6	3	1920 acres, 2 miles from the river Ohio, timbered with ſugar tree, aſh, hickory, oak, &c.
2	6	3	
5	6	3	
2	8	3	1280 acres on the water, of Short creek, timber oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar, maple, poplar, button and white wood.
24	8	3	
12	9	2	1280 acres and three quarters, three quarters of a mile from the Ohio, on the eaſt and weſt line of the ſeven ranges.
18	9	2	
14	2	3	260 acres on the Ohio, nearly all bottom, known by the name of the Buck Hill Bottom.
	3	1	3300 acres in one body on the river Ohio, and on the waters of Will's and Iſland creeks.

The terms for any of the above land will be moderate, particularly to perſons who take a large body. The whole will be ſold in tracts ſo reaſonably ſmall as may accommodate purchaſers. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may receive the neceſſary information by applying to the ſubſcriber at M Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday Cove—when not there at Wheeling.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

February 5, 1798.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers are requeſted to make payment before the firſt of March, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into ſuit.

Robert & Nathan Gregg.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1798.

Came to the Plantation of the

Subſcriber, on little Seweckly in the month of September laſt, a brindle Cow, about ſix years old, no mark perceiveable; the owner is deſired to preve property, pay charges and trke her away.

JACOB GRENNEWALD

January 29, 1798.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the ſubſcribers for ſound, clean HEMP, at the Rope-walk in Pittſburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.

Auguſt 18, 1797.

A certain Morty O'Bryan

having obtained from the ſubſcriber a judgment bond for twenty pounds, payable ſome time in June 1798, and whereas the ſaid O'Bryan has not fulfilled the contract for which ſaid note was given. I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, until he fulfils his agreement.

THOMAS MILLER.

Allegheny county, Deer townſhip, February 1, 1798.

Will Diſſolve,

BY mutual conſent, on the firſt day of March next, the partnerſhip of James Horner & Co. Thoſe having demands againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are ſolicited to diſcharge their accounts immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1798.

Giffin and Thorn,

CABINET MAKERS.

MOST reſpectfully informs their cuſtomers and the public in general, tha they carry on the above Buſineſs in its various branches, and in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, in the ſhop formerly occupied by Robert Giffin, in Wood ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

They flatter themſelves, as they have now on hand a large aſſortment of imported wood, and of the fineſt colours, that they will pleaſe thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1798.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

FOR SALE,

Wholeſale and Retail, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber, lately from Carliſle, and now living at the north end of Canonſburgh, reſpectfully informs his neighbours and the public, that he follows weaving

Coverlids, Diaper & Carpets

a great variety of figures. Particular atention will be paid to the buſineſs, by their humble ſervant.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

February 6, 1798.

To be ſold at Private Sale.

THREE ſeveral Out Lots of the Reſerve of Beaver, advantageouſly ſituated on the bank of the Ohio river, No. 47, 48 and 57, containing upwards of 19 acres. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe may apply to JOHN SMALL, in the town of Beaver, or to MOSES FORD, on Big Beaver creek who will make the terms known.

February 6, 1798.

To be Rented,

and poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of April.

THE Store at preſent occupied by Mr. William Woods, on the Diamond, at the corner of Diamond alley; with the ſtore will alſo be rented a back room and a convenient cellar. The ſtore is in compleat order, having ſhelves and every convenience neceſſary. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM COGAN.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1798.

N. B. The ſubſcriber intends carrying on the Baking buſineſs in his houſe adjoining the above. His endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a note of hand to a certain John Hall, for 16 rorum hats, 13 wool hats, and 1 fur hat, which note the ſubſcriber has paid, but owing to ſome circumſtances did not take up his note, and as ſaid Hall has left this part of the country, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as I can produce ſufficient teſtimony of my having paid the ſame.

ROBERT SCOTT.

Elizabeth Town, February 10, 1798.

Boot and Shoe Factory.

James Riddle,

NEXT door to Mr. James Horner's, Market ſtreet, and oppoſite General O'Hara's new houſes, returns his acknowledgements to his friends and the public, and informs them, that he has juſt received a quantity of Boot Legs of the firſt quality, and other materials ſuitable for his buſineſs. Thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him may rely on having their work done in the neateſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted, Journeymen Boot and Shoemaker's, and an apprentice.

Pittſburgh, March 2, 1798.

Notice.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Donaldſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their claims properly atteſted to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement—And all thoſe who ſtand indebted to eſtate aforeſaid, by Bond, Note, or Book account, are deſired to come forward, within one month from this date, and make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MARY DONALDSON, admx.
MATHEW JAMISON, admr.

Pitt Townſhip, Allegheny County, March 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt GEORGE BRANT, of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to leave their accounts with John Wilkins or A. Tannehill, Eſqrs. on or before the laſt day of March next. The Houſe wherein the ſaid Brant lives in Third Street between Market and Wood Streets, to be rented—Enquire of ſaid Wilkins or Tannehill, or the ſubſcriber.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1798.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Parmore, late of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

ISABELLA PARMORE.

Pittſburgh, February 22, 1798.

The following Blanks ma be had at the Printing Office.

Declarations of Ejectment,

Apprentices Indentures,

Judgment & common Bonds,

Juſtices Summonſes and Executions.